FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 133] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 3.]

[On the 6th of January the body of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home," was taken from St. George's cemetery in Tunis and placed aboard a French steamer for transportation to America.]

Coming Home at Last.

[*Will Carleton in Harper's Weekly.*]

The banishment was overlong;
But it will soon be past;
The man who wrote Home's sweetest song
Is coming home at last!
For years his poor abode was seen
In foreign lands alone,
And waves have thundered loud between
This singer and his own.
But he will soon be journeying
To friends across the sea;
And grander than of any king
His welcome here shall be!

He wandered o'er the dreary earth,
Forgotten and alone;
He who could teach Home's matchless worth
Ne'er had one of his own.
'Neath winter's cloud and summer's sun,
Along the hilly road,
He bore his great heart, and had none
To help him with the load;
And wheresoever in his round
He went with weary tread,
His sweet pathetic song he found
Had floated on ahead!

He heard the melodies it made
Come pealing o'er and o'er,
From royal music bands that played
Before the palace door;
He heard its gentle tones of love
From many a cottage creep,
When tender crooning mothers strove
To sing their babes to sleep;
And wheresoe'er true love had birth
This thrilling song had flown;
But he who taught Home's matchless worth
Had no home of his own!

The banishment was overlong,
But it will soon be past;
The man who wrote Home's sweetest song
Shall have a home at last!
And he shall rest where laurels wave
And fragrant grasses twine;
His sweetly kept and honored grave
Shall be a sacred shrine.
And pilgrims with glad eyes grown dim
Will fondly bend above
The man who sang the triumph hymn
Of earth's divinest love.

Grim Reader! Did you ever see a Ghost?
Don Juan.

THE RED SPECTRE OF THE TUILERIES.—Are the contractors engaged in pulling down the burnt Palace of the Tuileries aware that they are also laying a ghost? It is doubtful, for the legend of the Red Spectre who haunted and may still haunt, the building is now almost forgotten. Yet it is not so long that the goblin, who showed himself on the eve of great disasters, was mentioned with bated breath, not only in the palace but by many of the inhabitants of the Louvre Quarter. There is no record to show when he first took up his lodging at the Tuileries, but it is affirmed that he disclosed his existence there most unmistakably during the great revolutionary period. A few days before the terrible 10th of August, 1793—so the story goes—Marie Antoinette's women were sitting in the Salle des Gardes when they became suddenly aware of the presence of a small man clothed from crown to heel in scarlet, who looked at them with such unearthly eyes that they were frozen with terror. They rushed to the apartment of Madame la Dauphine and related their adventure.

The next apparition of the Red Man was in 1814, in the presence of the little King of Rome and his attendants; and the red figure was again seen, according to report, a little before the death of Louis XVIII., this time in the Galerie du Louvre, in 1815, however much discredit was thrown upon the ghost's existence by the practical joking of some art students attached to Gros's studio at the Louvre. Some of the Louvre apartments had been placed at the disposal of ruined emigrants who had returned to France and found a protectress in the Duchesse d'Angouleme. Among these were two old maiden ladies and a Knight of St. Louis, who were dining together one evening when to their supreme astonishment a "grand diable ronge" came down the chimney and snatching a leg of mutton from the table disappeared with it by the way he came. The incident was reported to the Duchess, who sought the presence of the King and with tears pouring down her face declared her conviction that some great misfortune was impending. The King laughed at his niece's fears and sent for a chimney-sweeper. A boy who went up the chimney to look for the "diable ronge" did not return. A man was then sent up, but nothing more was seen or heard of him. The greatest excitement reigned in the palace, and at length a fireman undertook to explore the haunted chimney. He returned and explained the mystery. It appeared that the chimney passed by Gros's studio, and that his pupils, by making a hole in the wall, were enabled to play these pranks upon illustrious personages. They had made the two sweeps their confederates, but the fireman was not to be bribed. A writer in one of the Paris papers who recalls this anecdote relates in all seriousness the circumstances under which the genuine goblin of the Tuileries made his final appearance. It was in 1871, during the last days of the Commune. The journalist had the story, he says, from the lips of the witness, who trembled while he told it. He was a *concierge* at the Louvre, and while making his accustomed round one night, lantern in hand, through the silent galleries, he observed in the Galerie d'Apollon a human form standing against a window, with crossed arms and drooping head, in an attitude of profound affliction. Believing he had surprised a robber, the *concierge* made toward the intruder, who thereupon disappeared in most mysterious fashion. He tried to persuade himself that his senses had deceived him, when on reaching the Grande Galerie he saw the same figure again, in the same melancholy posture. On being challenged the form vanished. The official then remembered the legend of the *Homme Rouge*, and lost no time in regaining the street. Presently he returned with some of his comrades, to whom he had related what he had seen; but this time the search for the goblin was fruitless, and was cut short by another kind of apparition—a lurid glare in the sky. The Communists had begun their incendiary work, and the next day the flames shot out of every window of the Tuileries. It will be seen that the Red Man not only haunts the palace with which his name is associated, but also the adjoining buildings of the Louvre. So it is doubtful if he will quit the precincts to which he is linked by so many associations, even when there is not a stone left to tell where the Tuileries once stood.—*St. James's Gazette.*

AN ENGLISH GHOST STORY.—The breed of ghosts appears to be not quite extinct in England yet. Seldom, however, has one of those shadowy visitants the hardihood to expose itself to such unobstructed and point-blank investigation as did the phantom which introduced itself the other day in England to Mr. C., the son of the well-known Admiral G. One day at the beginning of this month Mr. C. was going to call on the Duke of R. a B—— Castle, and he probably did not trouble his head much about things hereafter, when he found himself at a small country station, some miles from his destination, with no vehicle to get him over the muddy country lanes in between. After worrying round a bit, however, he succeeded in hiring a trap—a common-place dog-cart enough, with nothing ghostly about it—and a horse that looked as if, with good management, it might hang together in this life for a few weeks yet. Having turned out a horse and trap, however, the resources of the place were at an end. Not a man was to be found who could accompany him to look after the beast; so, having done grumbling, Mr. C. took the reins himself and started for B—— Castle.

Nor was there anything to suggest ghosts in the drive there; and the Duke of R. was as real and fleshly as a well-conducted duke ought to be. So far, then, the odds seemed all against a ghost finding room to come into the day's events. When Mr. C., however, had got half-way back to the station he passed a pond by the roadside which he had not noticed on his way out. Turning round to look back at it, he was astonished to find there was another man on the trap, sitting back to back to himself. The stranger was to all appearances a farm laborer, dressed in corduroy and a red neck-cloth. Mr. C. at once concluded that his companion had been sent after him by the innkeeper from whom he had hired the trap; but what puzzled him was how and when a stout farm laborer in hobnailed boots could have climbed up without his feeling it. The shortest way to settle this was to ask him; but, unfortunately, the intruder paid no attention to the question, and seemed quite unconscious of anything unusual when Mr. C. shouted commonplaces on the weather at the top of his voice. Nothing remained, therefore, but to whip up the dilapidated horse and while away the rest of the journey with cursing the innkeeper who could find no better man to send him than a deaf and dumb farm laborer. On arriving at the inn Mr. C. handed the reins back to the stranger and walked into the house. Meeting the landlord his first remark was naturally on the sort of man the other had seen fit to send after him.

"What man?" was the reply; "I sent no man after you."

"Surely you did," said Mr. C., "a man in corduroy, with a red scarf round his neck."

"Good God, sir," returned the other, that man was drowned an hour ago, and is upstairs now!"

"Nonsense. He is in your trap now; come and see."

However, he was not in the trap; that was empty. So Mr. C. followed the landlord upstairs, and there on a bed lay his companion of the dog-cart—corduroy, red neck-cloth and all—dead. He had been found drowned half an hour before Mr. C. passed, in the very pond close by which he had taken his seat in the dog-cart, and had apparently availed himself of the first passing vehicle to get a lift to the place where his body lay!—*London World.*

The English Soldier Forty Years Ago.

Magistrates on the bench publicly upbraided young men who had so far forgotten what was due to propriety and decency as to become soldiers. The apparition of a red coat at one door of a railway carriage would be speedily followed by the exit of the passengers at the other, leaving the wearer in undisturbed possession.—True, he was never refused admission to restaurants and respectable places of public resort, as has happened not so very long ago, for the simple reason that he never presumed to seek it. A patient from the small-pox hospital would have stood a better chance than the soldier. His life in barracks was certainly not adapted to develop his intellect or to make him a desirable member of society. It was monotonous, irksome, and, judged by the standard of to-day, miserable to a degree that makes one wonder how it was endured. He had nothing to learn but drill and guard-mounting, nor was there anything in either occupation to call for the exercise of the smallest intelligence. Accordingly he was never credited with possessing any. His professional training might be summed up in "Quick march," varied by "As you were." His food was bad and the cooking worse, and as in those days the cost of his rations was deducted from his pay, he could, after allowing for other stoppages, only reckon on receiving about 1d. or 2d. per diem in actual cash. Even this munificent stipend was doled out to him daily by special order, for fear lest a lump sum of three or four days' pay would result in drunkenness. The barrack was destitute of library, reading room, or a single attraction other than the canteen, the profits of which went to enrich the civilian proprietor. The soldier closed his dreary day by being bugled or drum'd off to bed at the infantile hour of 9 p. m., and if he was 10 minutes late the guard-room was his portion for the night and punishment on the morrow. Of recreation, in the accepted sense of the term, he had none. His two principal objects were, first, to save sufficient money to enable him to get very drunk, and, secondly, to go and do it. Having achieved this praiseworthy feat, he had exhausted the then known methods of legitimate enjoyment. To ask for more would have savored of presumption and been regarded as heresy. With the general public he never mingled, either at the theatre, the promenade, or even the race-course. Of him it might have been said in the words of the poet:

"Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife
His sober wishes never learned to stray."

That is, at least, when he and his wishes were sober, which was not often.

The Saturday Review.

EDWIN BOOTH IN GERMANY.—Recent advices by mail from Berlin confirm all that the cable had told us of the brilliant success of Edwin Booth in that capital. His first engagement, at the Residenz Theatre, which began on January 11, was renewed on the 23d, for twelve additional performances. He has appeared there as *Hamlet, King Lear* and *Iago*. The death of Prince Charles, which sent the German Court into mourning, somewhat impaired, however, the pleasure and success of the engagement. The Crown Prince and Princess had several times attended the theatre, to see Mr. Booth, and had manifested a deep interest in his performances; and it was expected that "a command" would issue, for him to act before the Emperor. The Crown Prince, indeed, expressed the wish that this should occur. These royal honors are important and influential, at the capital of an Empire; and it is pleasant for Mr. Booth's countrymen to know that their great representative tragedian has been thus graciously and kindly received. On the first night of his *King Lear* all the leaders of Berlin society were present, excepting only those whom etiquette compelled to observe Court mourning; and there was great public enthusiasm. The tragedian is in excellent health, and the German critics bear eloquent testimony to the affluent vigor and delicate and polished art of his acting.

WHY LAGER BEER IS POPULAR.—A book upon beer has lately been published by Mr. Ferdinand Reiber, a native of Strasburg, under the title of 'Etudes Gambrinales'; beer having been invented, as the story goes, by Gambrinus, a legendary king. Though the popularity of that beverage on the continent dates from but a century back, it seems destined to conquer Europe, and to drive out wine eventually. Mr. Reiber proves by copious statistics that it has already invaded the south of France, and that it is rapidly making its way in Italy. The reason which he assigns for this universal success is not a little curious. Beer, it seems, is the only liquor which one can drink and enjoy while smoking; so that it may be said to follow in the wake of tobacco.

Stories about the Bank of England.

[From the London Globe.]

In the course of five years the paid notes amount to 77,745,000 in number, and they fill 13,400 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach two and one-third miles. If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach to a height of five and two-thirds miles, or if joined end to end they would form a ribbon 12,445 miles long. Their superficial extent is said to be rather less than that of Hyde Park. They weigh over ninety and two-thirds tons, and their original value was over £1,750,626,6000. The greatest of rogues might be inclined to find some comfort in the extent and intricacy of such a store of old paper. Of course, however, they are most systematically arranged, and any note of the seventy-seven millions may be pounced upon with the utmost celerity and precision. At the end of five years these old notes are thrown into a furnace specially constructed for the purpose, and burned. It is a curious fact, however, that so firm in texture is the paper of a genuine Bank of England note that burning alone can hardly destroy it. The authorities have in a little glazed frame the remnants of a note which was in the great fire of Chicago. Though completely charred and black, the paper still holds together, and the printing of the note is said to be sufficiently legible to establish its genuineness and to warrant its being cashed.

There are some other notes here which were cashed after having gone down with the Eurydice a few years ago, and reduced to little better than pulp. Indeed, the scraps and fragments which sometimes come into the Bank to be cashed have a really ridiculous appearance. On the occasion of a recent visit, for instance, the officials had under examination a number of fragments of discolored paper, none much bigger than a sixpence, and when put together presenting to the unskilled eye not the slightest resemblance to a note. And yet it was pretty confidently asserted that the paper would be cashed. It is beneath the dignity of the Bank of England to take, or even to appear to take advantage of accidents to their notes, and if there is any possibility of establishing the identity of one of them, it is sure to be duly honored. Even where a note is entirely destroyed, proper evidence of the fact of destruction will be accepted and payment made. A lost note will in some cases be paid, and there is one occasion recorded upon which the liberal attitude of the directors in a case of this kind involved them in a loss of £30,000. A bank director declared that he had lost a note for that amount, and, upon his giving an indemnity for the sum in the event of the note ever turning up, the money was paid to him. Many years after his death an unknown person presented the missing note. The paper was undeniably good, and the Bank had no alternative but to cash it, as it was payable to bearer on demand, and as the heirs of the bank director who had lost it repudiated all liability, the money could not be recovered.

THE SCHOOLS OF RALEIGH.—The *News and Observer* gives the number of pupils attending the schools of Raleigh as follows: White schools: St. Mary's 148, Peace Institute 209, Raleigh Male Academy 132, four preparatory schools 50, Centennial Graded school 550. This gives a total of 1,089; of which 429 are males, 660 females. Colored schools: Shaw University 293, St. Augustine's Normal school 125, Johnson Graded school 304, Washington Graded school 342, Garfield Graded school 150, Oberlin Graded school 158, a total of 1,372. Of these 700 are males, 672 females. The total number of pupils at all the schools, white and colored, is 2,461; of which 1,129 are males, 1,332 females.

One important and instructive fact is learned from the census reports of 1880. It is ascertained that the death rate of the United States is 15.1 to the thousand, a rate decidedly higher than that given by the census of 1860 or of 1870. It is believed by the agent in charge that if the returns were complete the average would be between 17 and 19 per 1,000. In England the rate is 20½. The death rate of the negroes far exceeds that of the whites.

Santa Fe, Mexico, is the oldest town settled by Europeans on the American Continent. It will celebrate in July next its 333d anniversary. Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the great Brooklyn orator, is to deliver the address.

1882 was a bad year for the cotton manufacturers, and yet the Eagle and Phœnix Company, of Columbus, Ga., made clear $137,844.24. This company advertises largely.

Two attempts to shoot Mr. W. B. Cash, son of the notorious Col. Cash, were made at Lancaster, S. C., recently. He was fired at through a window at night.

Effect of the Tariff on the Cost of Living.

A citizen of New York city, who has made an exhaustive examination, furnishes the results to the World for publication, and in view of the showing, his choice of vigorous language in speaking of the beneficiaries of a high protective tariff is quite comprehensible and pardonable. He says:

"During the past year my wife and I have kept a careful account of all expenditures and compared them with the tariff tables. I have excluded every item where the cost was not enhanced by the tariff, and find that during the year 1882 I have paid $654 more for what has come into my house than it was worth if bought in open market where I could buy it cheapest. I have not estimated the value of an article as having been enhanced by the full tariff. Sugar is protected by 55 to 57 per cent. I have put the enhanced price at 50. Salt is protected by 64 per cent. I estimate it at 50. Rice is protected by 105 per cent. I put it at 100. I bought two carpets protected at 68 per cent., and estimate their extra cost at 60 per cent. Clothing of all kinds is protected by from 56 to 78 per cent. I took 60 per cent. for enhanced price. I have tried to be fair and just. My income from all sources has amounted to $2,340. The tariff has taken over 28 per cent. of it and has not added one cent to my income. How much of this 28 per cent. has gone into the Federal Treasury, and how much to the tariff lords? With the exception of a little beer, two bottles of brandy, lemons, spices, nutmegs and a few little items of women's apparel bought by my wife, nothing purchased has been imported, except, perhaps, sugar; and that I doubt. (Coffee, tea and free list articles are of course excluded.) To be exact, $32 have been paid into the Federal Treasury as a tax and $632 have been paid as blackmail to these tariff robbers. My wife says that our purchases were of the regular kind, and there is not an item that would not be down in any family account book, and that half or quarter the income would require more than half or quarter the protected articles, saving being made in imported articles and domestic luxuries not protected.

The London *World* describes Edmund O'Donovan, the famous correspondent and author of 'The Merv Oasis,' as he appears to friends in his apartments in London:

"Entering the room in which he happens to be staying, we see him dressed exactly as he was at Merv. On his head is a large black curled sheepskin hat, somewhat resembling the regulation headgear of our grenadiers. His legs are enveloped by a pair of coarse white calico trousers, very widely cut; and he wears a loose shirt of the same material, which fastens at the shoulders. Over that garment is a crimson robe of homespun silk, marked with black and saffron stripes; round his waist is a broad white sash, tied high and tight in front, with a double knot, through which a poignard is placed. The ends are tucked under the band, this method of tying being one of the marks distinguishing a Turcoman from a Persian. Over all is another loose silk robe, the ground of which is white, but it is variously and brilliantly tinted. It is so woven as to present a number of irregular patches of bright blue, yellow, and purple; and, as Mr. O'Donovan himself says, the wearer looks, at first glance, as if he were wrapped in a large Union Jack. On his feet is a pair of broad-toed slippers of red leather. He sits, or rather squats, on a valuable Persian mat, which feels like velvet, and was made by some members of his household while at Merv."

MANY OPOSSUMS.—When Lafayette paid a visit to the United States he intimated his desire to become master of an opossum, and a Baltimore editor gladly undertook to see that the General had one to take home with him. Anxious to make the most of the occasion, he proclaimed his want in a highly-spiced appeal to his countrymen, urging them to prove that republics were not always ungrateful. They responded cheerfully, too cheerfully, to the appeal. Opossums came in from north and south, east and west, until the overwhelmed journalist found himself possessed of 2,199 too many. He could not afford them separate accommodation, he dared not lodge them together; so, at night, he turned them all loose in Monument Square to quarter themselves as they listed. Next day 'possums were here, there, and everywhere in Baltimore, to the delight of the black and the disgust of the white citizens, who fervently wished that Lafayette had never heard of an opossum, or that the editor had executed his commission with more discretion.—*All the Year Round.*

Man can noe more knowe
Woman's mind by kaire,
Than by her shadow rede
What clothes she wear.
—[Old Motto.

It is not an every day occurrence to fall in with a well-preserved man of the world, who is so near a century old that he wore a beard long before Gladstone was born. He was living when Washington was first elected President of the United States, and perfectly remembers the announcement of his death. He was well acquainted with the second, third, fourth and fifth Chief Magistrates of our country, and clearly recalls the gloom which settled over London when the news arrived of the capture of the Guerriere by the United States frigate Constitution, and the firing during the following year of the Tower guns, when Broke's dispatch was received in England announcing the Shannon's victory over the always unlucky Chesapeake. He knew all the signers of the Treaty of Ghent, and heard the guns of Waterloo. His Excellency Count P——, the venerable man of whom I write, accompanied an elder brother to Washington early in the year 1810, remaining in the United States nearly three years, and mingling in the best society of the Capital, as well as that of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. In 1811 he was invited, with his brother the Russian Minister, to Monticello, where they spent several days with Thomas Jefferson, and the same year they visited John Adams at Quincy. He has vivid recollections of dinner parties at President Madison's, of the magnificent distances and shabby straggling houses of Washington, and of the "beautiful girls of Baltimore."—*Jas. Grant Wilson, in the Tribune.*

THE AIR-BRAKE EXPLAINED.—An old railroad man, who has had a large experience in train work, was interviewed on the subject of air-brakes. He said:

"The compressed air which fills the hose and operates the brakes, comes from a drum or air-tank under the cab of the engine. The tank can be filled with compressed air or emptied at any moment by means of an air-pump connected with the engine, the steam of which sets it in motion at the will of the engineer. At the end of each car and at the rear of the engine are coupling in the hose. These couplings are fashioned with valves, something after the pattern of pump valves, which, by a neat contrivance, are thrown open when brought together. Then, at a moment's notice, the engineer can send the compressed air along the entire line of hose. The hose passes through a cylinder under each coach, and when the compressed air is forced through from the engine, it is brought to bear upon a contrivance in each of the cylinders that, by means of long iron rods, sets the brakes firmly against the wheels. When the air is drawn back the pressure is removed from the iron rods and the brakes relax. When the couplings are loosened the valves close automatically. If the brakes are set, the couplings may be loosened, and the wheels will remain as firmly locked as ever, for the valves close and are forced tightly against their bearings by the compressed air within, which bars the door to its own escape."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The January Bulletin of the Archæological Institute of America has news of the operations at Assos and a highly interesting letter from Mr. Bandelier, reviewing his labors last year in New Mexico among the Pueblos. The editors say: "It seems probable that when the work is completed, the remains at Assos will not only present the most perfect idea of a Greek city that is anywhere to be obtained, but will afford a better insight into the life of an antique city than is to be gained even from the streets and houses of Pompeii." And Mr. J. T. Clarke himself writes: "The fortifications of Assos * * * are not only the finest remains of Greek military architecture, but the only ones known in which the development of the masonry can be traced in examples, side by side, dating from the walls which opposed the Lydian conquest to a late Roman period * * * Seven distinct styles of wall represent as many centuries."

AN EXPERIENCE NOT WITHOUT ITS PARALLEL.—Congressman Kenna, of West Virginia, who will enter the Senate next fall as the youngest member of that body, tells a good story at his own expense of the days when he was out on a circuit practising law. In the hotel of a town where he was an entire stranger, but where he was to argue a case next day, an old gentleman, one of a group of loungers in the waiting room, accosted him with: "Is this Mr. Kenna?" "It is," was the reply. "I knew your father well," then said the old man. "He was a very handsome, bright, intelligent looking man, and he was as bright and intelligent as he looked. He was a man of talent, and there was none smarter or better-looking in this country." Then he added, after a careful gaze at the young lawyer: "But it is strange, I cannot see in you the slightest resemblance to your father."

Manufactures in North Carolina.

[From Commissioner McGehee's Hand-Book of North Carolina.]

COTTON FACTORIES.—Cotton manufacturing has long been an established industry in North Carolina. Though generally prosperous it advanced cautiously until within the last six or eight years, within which time it has been doubled.

In 1870 the census reported thirty-three establishments, with a capital of $1,030,900, operating 618 looms and 39,897 spindles.

The census bulletin on Specific Cotton Manufactures states the number of establishments to be forty-nine, an increase of sixteen over that of 1870, with a capital of $2,855,800, an increase of $1,824,900; 1,790 looms, an increase of 1,172; and 92,385 spindles, an increase of 52,488.

The actual number of completed mills in the State, ascertained by reports from mill owners made to the Department of Agriculture, a list of which is subjoined, is sixty-four. These mills operate 2,858 looms and 156,030 spindles. It will be seen that within the past twelve years the number of establishments has almost doubled, and if two mills now under construction and with machinery on the floors are counted in, there are exactly as many mills again as in 1870. The number of looms has increased four hundred and fifty per cent., and the number of spindles three hundred per cent. There are no accessible statistics by which a comparison of products can be made, but the large increase in looms will add greatly to the money value of the total product. Number 14 is the average yarn spun. The cloths, bags and bagging woven are of excellent quality and rank as leading standard goods in the markets. All these mills except about 12 are operated by water power. While good water powers will always be favorite investments, the low rates at which coal is and will continue to be delivered at stations along the lines of railway that run through the cotton belt, and where raw material for manufacture can be bought at factory doors, will modify the almost exclusive use of water as a motive power and will aid in building mills in localities that are supplied with the other governing facilities for manufacturing.

The amount of capital invested in cotton factories in the State by other than native citizens is inconsiderable.

Five mills have been completed during the year ending September 1st, 1882, and 31,000 spindles were added. Three mills to run about 10,000 spindles, are now building, and several more are projected. The opinion of the best informed and most experienced manufacturers is to the effect that the proven, undeniable advantages of making at least the coarser fabrics—where the material for them is grown, and where a favorable climate, light taxes and cheap labor are auxiliary conditions—will maintain the rate of increase of the past five years.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.—By the census enumeration of 1880 there were 776 establishments, with a capital of $1,743,217, employing 5,334 men, receiving $447,431 wages. The products in part were 241,822,000 feet of lumber, 13,340,000 laths, 8,707,000 shingles, 1,253,000 spool and bobbin stock. The value of logs $1,490,616, mill supplies $86,523, and the total value of all products was $2,672,796. Most of these establishments are saw mills. Almost in every village there are carpenter shops, furniture and wagon factories, with capacities suited to the wants of the communities supplied.

Raleigh, Wilmington, Newbern, Salisbury, Company Shops and Laurinburg have car shops, where railway cars for passengers and freight are made on the most approved models, and of most substantial and beautiful material drawn from the woods of the State. In all the cities and larger towns are builders and contractors who own and operate extensive factories. The hard woods have laid the foundation for extensive manufactures. There are spoke and handle factories at several points in the middle section of the State, where these woods are the predominant and almost unimpaired growth, which ship their products to all parts of this country and Europe. At Hickory and Salem there are extensive wagon factories that ship their work to all parts of the Union. Wilson, Goldsboro, Carthage, Fayetteville and Raleigh have important buggy and carriage factories; and at Winston, Oxford, Statesville and High Point there are factories for the manufacture of shuttles and bobbins of dog wood and persimmon.

There is at Newbern a factory for manufacturing plates and dishes of gum wood. It is the only factory of this kind. Its capacity is 80,000 plates per day. Four hundred and fifty sweet-gum logs forty-eight inches long are used per week, and four large flats are kept running to float in the logs. Engines with 200-horse power drive the machinery, and the factory is run on full time to keep up with its contracts. The capital invested is $20,000, and the amount paid in wages is about $21,000.

The most valuable cabinet woods, such as walnut, cherry, maple and birch have been felled in large quantities far in the interior and shipped abroad. Buyers from the North and West have made large purchases of these trees during the past year in the mountain counties. Since the display of unknown and almost incredible wealth of the State in its various woods, at the Atlanta Exposition, there has been a very active and growing demand for them. The supply is ample for shipment beyond the borders of the State for years to come, and it offers certain profits to enterprising and skilful workmen who will build their workshops near it.

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS.—Of Cotton Seed Oil Mills in North Carolina, there are four, viz: The Fayetteville Oil Mill, capacity 20 tons per day; Goldsboro, 20 tons; New Berne 30 tons; Elizabeth City, 12 tons.

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 22, 1883.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY.

In the last issue of the OBSERVER was printed a dispatch from Raleigh, announcing the passage by the Senate of Mr. Pool's substitute for the bill then pending for the sale of the State's stock in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. In another column will be found the full text of the substitute, since received. A careful comparison with the original bill shows simply these differences:

1. The original bill required the purchasers to deposit $70,000 N. C. 4 per cent bonds with the State Treasurer, interest collectable by the depositors, $35,000 of which was to be forfeited if the company failed to build within three years a branch road to Franklinsville, Randolph county, and the remaining $35,000 to be forfeited if within the same time the company failed to construct a branch road from Walnut Cove to Danbury, the county seat of Stokes.

Instead of this, the substitute requires a cash payment to the State of $55,000 outright, and removes all inducement, by way of saving the forfeit, to build the Franklinsville and Danbury branches.

2. In the original bill inducement was held out to the purchasers to construct the branch road to Patterson in Caldwell county by offer of the return to the company of the $96,270.05 of the company's new 1st mortgage bonds received by the State for convict hire up to the sale, and of all similar bonds paid to the State for hire of convicts for the period intervening between the sale and the completion of the main line from Fayetteville to Mt. Airy.

The substitute makes no mention of the Patterson branch, or of the convict hire *bonus* for its construction.

Now, how the difference may be viewed by a citizen of North Carolina having no interest in the sections of the State through which the road and its branches may pass, we cannot say. There seems to us little difference, and from the standpoint of the State Treasury, it is hard to decide which is the better condition of sale. Like the issue between General Grant and Senator Logan on the subject of their respective grammatical attainments, it's a knotty question.

The Randolph and Stokes and Caldwell people will be disappointed. And as a citizen of Fayetteville, laboring for its best interests, we are constrained to say that anything tending to promote the building of branches tributary to the trunk line is simply that much gained in the way of the possibilities of trade for us, and that we should therefore have preferred the original bill.

But, assuming the passage of this bill by the House to be a foregone conclusion, the great object which we all have so much at heart—viz: the removal from the requirements of the charter of a condition which has heretofore prevented capitalists from undertaking the work of constructing the road at all—is attained. There is now no obstacle to the speedy completion of the road; and there is cause for such rejoicing as this community has not before indulged in "since the war."

HAND-BOOK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received from Montfort McGehee, Esq., the Commissioner of Agriculture, a copy of "The Hand-book of North Carolina," which he has prepared by direction of the Board.

The book is admirably printed and attractively bound; and, in its arrangement, exhibits the skill not only of a mind trained to considering the proper sequence of things, but also of an expert book-maker. Take it altogether, it is the most creditable public document we remember to have seen issued by the State; and its extraordinary collocation of facts concerning her climate, soils, mines and woods, her productions and her institutions, is calculated to fill with pride the heart of the Carolinian, and with envy that of the barbarian who dwells without her borders.

In the Commissioner's address to the Governor, which serves as a preface to the book, he takes occasion to acknowledge the valuable work of the Secretary, Mr. P. M. Wilson, the assistance of the Governor himself, and the devotion of the members of the Board to the great interests confided to their charge.

On the 1st page of the OBSERVER will be found extracts from this work, giving statistics of the great cotton manufacturing industries of the State; and of her vast production of lumber, and the growing manufacture therefrom of articles ready for use.

From this rich mine a wealth of information is to be had, and the OBSERVER will present from time to time the fruits of its own digging therein.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from Manchester is not published because it concerns only two persons, and is properly a matter that should be paid for as an advertisement. Another from Little River Academy, detailing an occurrence of public concern, is not accompanied by a name.

Initials or *nommes des plumes* are all that need be *printed;* but the name of the writer must always be given.

NORTH CAROLINA INSANE ASYLUM.

From the annual report of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, for a copy of which we are indebted to Hon. Geo M. Rose, we learn that the committee, to whom was intrusted the duty of examining and suggesting amendments to the "act for the better government of the North Carolina Insane Asylum," ratified March 5th, 1881, suggest that authority be given to the Directors of said Asylum and to the Directors of the Western North Carolina Insane Asylum, by the Legislature, to draw a line through the State, dividing as nearly as possible, the number of the white insane between the eastern and western counties. Said line of division—to be changed from time to time according to the capacity of the two asylums to accommodate patients—to begin at the southern boundary line of Virginia, thence to run south with the western boundary lines of the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Randolph, Montgomery and Richmond to the northern boundary line of South Carolina. There will be forty counties west of this line, with a white population of 401,976, and forty-six counties east of it, with a white population of 465,500, according to the census of 1880.

The report further states that the Superintendent of the Asylum recently addressed a circular letter of inquiry to every sheriff in the State, requesting them to inform him of the number of white insane at present in their respective counties. It appears from their replies that there are now 267 whites west of the proposed line, and 262 east of it, not provided with any hospital treatment.

From the report of the Superintendent, Dr. Grissom, we learn that the total number of admissions since the opening of the institution, February 22d, 1856, amounts to 1,467. Of these 828 were males, and 639 were females; the total number of discharged for the same time is 1,189; of which 683 were males and 506 females. Of these 385 were discharged as cured; 151 were improved, 225 unimproved, and 428 died. There are now under treatment 135 males and 133 females, a total of 278; of these 6 males and 16 females are at home, on probation or trial.

There were under treatment, at the last annual report, 149 males and 135 females. There have been admitted since, 24 males and 26 females; the whole number of patients under treatment for the year being 173 males and 161 females, making a total of 334.

The deaths numbered only 17, against 25 in 1881; and the immediate cause of them was: consumption in 6 cases, exhaustion from chronic mania in 4, typhoid fever in 1, paralysis in 2, inflammation of the bowels in 1, effusion on the brain in 1, dysentery in 1, and suffocation in 1 case.

The Superintendent asks the Board to prescribe a rule of guidance in the selection of patients so that the misfortune of again filling the wards with those whose record of years of disease leaves but slight hope of cure or amelioration, may be avoided, and gives good reasons why the suggestion that the chronic and incurable insane should be gathered together in one of the asylums, and the acute and curable in the other, should not be adopted. A witness the results of such policy in the asylums for the incurable at Genoa and in other parts of Europe, where the patient, erroneously, it may be, consigned thereto, feels that he is doomed, and no longer struggles in the descent to final intellectual death."

Reports to the superintendent from all the counties save Chowan, show of insane persons not in the asylum: 225 white males; 305 white females; 66 colored males; 88 colored females. Total 683.

The State ordinary appropriation for two years was $100,000; for improvements and water works $16,400; making total receipts, together with $95.54 received from the Steward, $116,495 54. Of which sum $114,648.50 has been expended.

AT HARNETT COURT, which convened at Lillington on Monday, we are told that Judge MacRae made the best charge to the grand jury ever heard there. While there was said to have been but a limited attendance on the first day, high water in the Cape Fear detaining many persons whose homes lie in the North Eastern portion of the county, we found there on Tuesday a large crowd of laymen. Of lawyers and litigants, there were not many—the former numbering, besides Solicitor McIver, and Messrs. Spears and McLean, of the resident bar, only Messrs. Buxton and Broadfoot of Cumberland, Mr. Murchison, of Moore, and Mr. Powell, of Sampson.

The State docket was nearly disposed of on Monday, and the civil docket called over. On Tuesday, one or two cases on the State docket were tried and an action of ejectment on the civil docket. There were up to Tuesday night no cases of importance. The grand jury, however, were expected to bring a true bill against Tamar Hobby, charged with poisoning her husband, Ephraim Hobby But the case will hardly be tried at this term of court, as no analysis of the contents of the dead man's stomach has yet been made.

The crowd was good-humored and orderly, much to the gratification of Judge MacRae, who, tolerant enough of harmless noise, is a terror to ill-tempered brawlers. The people of Harnett thoroughly understand how to welcome a stranger, and they seem, as they deserve to be, in good spirits and prosperous condition.

CONCERNING MR. BENJAMIN AGAIN.—Since the last issue of the OBSERVER, we have met a lady, a native of Charleston, S. C., but for more than forty years a resident of Fayetteville, to whom our last week's inquiry recalls many facts concerning the early life of the great ex-Confederate Secretary.

As to his age, she is sure that he is nearly if not quite seventy years old. She herself is 63, and young Benjamin was a "big boy" when she was a little girl (the two families were neighbors in Charleston), and was the torment of her life by his mischievous pranks. He was not a native of Charleston, as has been asserted by a part of the Southern press, but was, to the best of her recollection, born in the West Indies, whence his parents came. His mother was a cultured, superior woman, and beloved by all who knew her.

When about eleven or twelve years of age, Judah was brought to Fayetteville to live with an uncle, Jacob Levy, who was an auctioneer here for several years. He removed to New Orleans, carrying his nephew with him, and there Benjamin made his future home, marrying, in 1837, the daughter of a prominent citizen of that city.

"THE NEPHEW OF HIS UNCLE."—A reader of the OBSERVER, speaking of the article last week which recalled the imprisonment of Louis Napoleon at the Fortress of Ham, asks if it is true that "he led a disreputable life in New York, a lounger in bar-rooms," &c. The recent manifesto of Prince Napoleon naturally brings into renewed prominent notice the members of this remarkable family. But we think the stories commonly believed about the "disreputable life" in the New World of Napoleon III are greatly exaggerated. He was, it is true, an habitue of a restaurant on Chambers Street, in New York city, well-known in those days, and resorted to by Bohemians in literature, art and the drama, but men of talent, yes, even of genius, nevertheless. And through it all, we doubt not, this extraordinary adventurer never withdrew his gaze from the splendid object of his ambition——the imperial purple of France—and the sorry figure with his eagle at Cherbourg lived to preside over the most brilliant court of Europe, and dictate terms to the first powers of the earth. His sceptre was broken at Sedan, and the light of his glory was lost in the gathering shadows of the tomb at Chiselhurst: Shall France's fair dream of republican liberty once again be broken by the name of Napoleon? Who can tell!

GOLD—YELLOW, GLITTERING GOLD.—The North Carolina papers are speaking of the "bonanza" which has befallen Mr. Barns, of Moore county (is it not Burns?), who has recently sold a gold mine for $43,000—some accounts place it as high as $143,000. There is no question that Moore county is rich in mineral wealth in the Deep River section, and there also is to be found an inexhaustible supply of as fine mill grit as any part of the country can produce.

But these things are not Moore's only claims to the consideration of the outside world. No section of the State has advanced more rapidly since the close of the war. It has increased more than fifty per cent. in population; its lands have been enhanced in value; it has wonderfully improved in its system of agriculture; it is dotted with thriving villages and hamlets; its people are fully alive to the importance of education—and, in short, it needs but the utilization of its limited but fine water power to place it well on the road to prosperity.

MECKLENBURG FINANCES.—From the Charlotte *Home and Democrat* we learn that the county treasurer of Mecklenburg received from all sources, during the year ending January 30th, ult., $37,019.49; and that there was a balance of $7,718.09 on hand at the beginning of the year Total, $44,737.58. Of this sum $40,565.15 was disbursed, leaving a balance on hand of $4,172 43.

A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION.—A correspondent, writing from Salisbury, says:

"I am now listening (while I write) to 'Ed' Powers, the member from Cumberland, who, with some eight or ten others of the august body assembled at Raleigh, are on their way to investigate the penitentiary and small-pox which are both said to be located at Morganton."

DUTIES ON SUGAR.—The House, in Committee of the Whole, to-day resumed consideration of the Tariff bill. The pending amendments were those offered by Messrs. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, and Kasson, of Iowa, the one reducing the duty on sugars between Nos. 13 and 16 Dutch standard from three to two and a half cts. a pound, the other fixing the rate at two and three-quarters. After several speeches Mr. Dunnell, (rep.) of Minn., said what Congress ought to have done had not been done, but had been turned over to a commission. Now, within a few days of final adjournment, with one-third of an enormous bill passed over, everybody was pressed with the conviction that the bill could never pass. It was utterly beyond the expectation of its most sanguine supporter that the bill would pass. The House had been deluding itself, deluding the country and unsettling the great business interests of the country with the secret fiat gone forth and cherished that the bill should not pass this Congress. Already steps had been taken to pass through the House next Monday the Internal Revenue bill, taking off from capital what labor demanded should be taken off. "Therefore," Mr. Dunnell concluded, "we are here debating a bill, dishonoring ourselves on this side as the dominant party and dishonoring Congress in its treatment of the people." (Applause on the democratic side.)

The Newbern *Journal* chronicles the killing of a large bear at Portsmouth, N. C., which was seven feet long. The bear swam to Portsmouth island, through three miles of water.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Return of Back Taxes—C. F & Y. V and Other R. R. Bills and Movements—The Agricultural Department

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The Legislature has requested our members of Congress and instructed our Senators to exert themselves to secure the return of money collected from our people by direct taxes in 1865. Did the tax-gatherer come to your county to get what both armies had left? He was abroad in a good many sections. I remember one, a lean, lank, typical yankee, with a chin beard, a high hat and a long linen duster, who robbed the good people of Warren, and who was treated by a great, burly, desperate man, who has gone now where tax-collectors do not molest, to a shower-bath in a fluid that is not to be named in polite ears. The treatment, though rude, had the effect of sending the odorous and unhappy tax-collector back to his own region.

An act of interest to many of your readers, "to ascertain and establish the dividing line between the counties of Harnett and Johnston," has been enrolled. The name of the Norfolk and Edenton Railroad has been changed to the Carolina and Chesapeake Railroad, and the Thomasville and Silver Valley Railroad has been chartered.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad came up in the House this morning, but in order to have the minority report printed, it was made a special order for to-morrow. The delay is unfortunate, and puts off its consideration a day longer, and subjects it to more difficulties. However, the House is well disposed towards it, and will give it its last two readings promptly.

In the Senate to-day the Railroad Commission bill was the occasion for more oratory. The chances for its passage wane with every delay. There are two factions in the Senate on this bill. One favors a commission with arbitrary powers: the other a commission with arbitration powers. A third party is opposed to any commission at all. This third party throws its vote with whichever of the two factions is at the time the weakest, and thus prevents either from gaining any important advantage. Meantime the close of the session presses, and there is no time for delaying.

I do not think that this General Assembly will appoint a railroad commission.

The Western Railroad bill will come up on Thursday. It is hard to say whether Col. Tate's substitute will pass or not, but a bill giving the road the relief asked for will pass the House in some form; whether it will pass the Senate in time to become a law or whether it will be acceptable to the Western Railroad people or not, when passed, is a matter of mere conjecture.

The bill changing the constitution of the Board of Agriculture, abolishing the present Board and substituting a Board to be composed of a member from each Congressional District, representing all the principal industries and chosen by the Legislature for terms of two years, two to be chosen every two years, passed the Senate last week. The House committee on Agriculture, have reported the bill with an amendment, adopted unanimously, retaining the Governor, the Master of the State Grange, the President of the Agricultural Society, and the President of the Agricultural College. The bill as amended, will likely become a law. So far as I can hear, this bill will be satisfactory to all, except the promoters of the original bill—by promoters, I mean the lobby members who had everything to gain and nothing to loose by any change that might be made.

It is said that Judge Phillips will appoint a receiver in the case of the Directors of the Atlantic Railroad vs. Best's Boston Syndicate in answer to their application. Rumor has gone so far as to name Mr John Gatling or Col. R. R. Bridgers as the Receiver. Local claims would seem to suggest as a Receiver a resident of the country traversed by the Road.

Mrs. Jarvis entertained Dr. Moses Hoge, of Richmond, at a dinner party to-day. He will lecture at Tucker Hall to-night, and his reputation for eloquence will attract a large audience.

I see Judge Russell and Hon. D. K. MacRae in the city this afternoon Whether their presence here has any connection with the Matthews-Murchison suit I have not learned. The refusal of the Federal Court to appoint a Receiver in this case had, I fancied, about taken the wind out of its sails. Hayes, of Robeson, introduced a resolution some time since instructing the Attorney General to inquire by what right the Seaboard Road held a majority of stock of the C. C. R. R., &c., and to proceed against the Seaboard Road in a proper action. When the resolution was considered by the Judiciary Committee, Col. Fuller charged that it was in aid of a suit then pending in the Federal Court. What became of the resolution seems to have slipped the general memory; what came of it was nothing—so far.

P. M. W.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The legislative joint committee to examine and inspect the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton went there last week, and left Sunday on its return. When near Hickory, on the Western North Carolina Railroad, an axle of the car of the special train broke. The car was partially wrecked, and two of the committee, Dr. W. H. Cowell, of the House, and Col. J. N Whitford, the Senator from Jones, were injured painfully but not seriously. Both were bruised, and Col. Whitford sustained some injuries about the face. The accident delayed the train so that it missed connection at Salisbury, and the committee did not get here Monday night. No other members of the committee save those mentioned were hurt. —*News-Observer.*

Wilmington, under Democratic administration, has funded the entire past due bonded debt of the city, which is for the first time since the war free from such debt; and its 6 per cent bonds are in demand at par. The entire bonded debt is about $550,000, less $45,000 held by the sinking fund.

The Charlotte *Observer* reports that a regular "gold fever" is raging in Polk county, and the "finds" of the precious metal are valuable.

A Bill to be entitled an Act to Authorize a Sale of the State's Stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and Provide for the Speedy Completion of the Same.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That his excellency the governor of North Carolina, the treasurer, the secretary of State, and the attorney general of said State, be and they are hereby authorized and directed as commissioners for and in behalf of said State, to sell and assign the stock which the said State now holds and owns in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company to Robert W. Donnell and Murchison & Co., of the city of New York; A. Y. Stokes, of Richmond, Virginia; John D. Williams, E. J. Lilly, and James A. Gray, John L. Morehead. J. Turner Morehead, J. F. and W. A. Moore, W. A. Lemly, W. A. Lash, D. W. C. Benbow and Julius A. Gray, of North Carolina, and such others as may be associated with them, by the said persons above named, or to such of the persons above named as shall request the said transfer and conveyance to them, upon the payment by said persons of the sums hereinafter set forth, as a condition precedent to said transfer and conveyance.

Sec. 2. That before the execution and delivery by the governor and his associates as aforesaid, of the assignment, conveyance and transfer of the said stock, in the said railway company, to the said persons, the said grantees or purchasers of said stock, shall pay to the treasurer of said State in cash, the sum of fifty-five thousand ($55,000) dollars, as the purchase money for said stock, and they shall also pay to said treasurer the par value and the accrued interest thereon, for the thirty thousand dollars of the bonds of said company purchased by the State, under the provisions of section 8 of an act ratified the 25th day of February, 1879, entitled "An act to change the name and authorize the consolidation of the Western Railroad Company with the Mount Airy Railroad Company, and to complete the said roads." And upon the receipt of the same, the said treasurer shall transfer and assign said bonds and interest to said grantees.

Sec. 3. The said grantees shall represent and vote upon the said stock in all meetings of said company, and as private stockholders, and not subject to the limitation upon the right of the representative of the State to vote in said meetings, as provided in section 2 of an act ratified the 19th day of December, 1870, entitled "An act to restore to the Western Railroad Company its original chartered privileges, to regulate the appointment of State directors and to define the vote of the State in the general meetings of the stockholders of said company," that is to say, that in all meetings of said stockholders, each share of said stock shall be entitled to one vote.

Sec 4. That immediately after the ratification of this act by the general assembly of the State of North Carolina, a general meeting of the stockholders of said company shall be called, to which meeting shall be submitted this act as an amendment to the charter of said company for ratification or rejection by vote of the stock, other than the stock hereinbefore mentioned; and if the said company in said meeting shall accept the said amendment to its charter, and the said grantees or purchasers shall, within the next thirty days thereafter, pay over to the State treasurers the fifty-five thousand dollars as the purchase money for said stock, and pay over the purchase money for the thirty thousand dollars of the mortgage bonds of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company held by the State, as set forth in section 2 of this act, then the transfer and assignment of the State's stock shall at once be made to the said grantees or purchasers, and at the next meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company, there shall be a reorganization of said company by the election of twelve directors, the said grantees being entitled, in said reorganization, to vote upon the said stock as private stock, as hereinbefore provided, and the said directors shall elect one of their number president, and such other officers as they may deem proper and necessary for the management of the affairs of said company.

Sec. 5. That the said company, so reorganized, shall have full power and authority to make a mortgage upon all of its property, effects and franchises of every kind whatsoever to secure the payment of its bonds, and to issue bonds in such sums as it may deem proper, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum and to run for the period of thirty years from the date thereof, to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars per mile upon each mile of said road already constructed, or which may hereafter be constructed, and of any branch or branches of said road, and that said mortgage and the bonds issued thereunder shall be a first lien, and have priority over every other claim against the company. The said mortgage, when duly executed, shall be registered in the register's office of the county of Cumberland, and registration in said county shall be deemed an effectual and sufficient registration for all purposes, and it shall not be necessary to register the same in any other county, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6. That of the said mortgage bonds the said company shall pay over to the treasurer of said State the sum of one hundred and seven thousand twenty-seven dollars and forty-six cents ($107,027.46) less ten thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-one cents ($10,757.41) paid in cash by the company for support of convicts, in full settlement of all indebtedness of said company to said State for convict labor.

Sec. 7. That during the construction of said road the State will continue to furnish to said company all the convicts provided for in prior acts, upon the same terms and conditions as the convicts have heretofore been worked on said road, and the treasurer shall receive in payment for such labor the said first mortgage bonds.

Sec. 8. That the act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, ratified the 26th day of March, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company," being chapter 18 of the acts of the General Assembly at the special session of 1880, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 9. That said company shall have full power and authority to extend the main line of its said road to the city of Wilmington and to the Virginia line, and to build any branches to said main line which may be expedient, and to subscribe to the capital stock of or purchase the bonds of any company or companies building a railroad or railroads connecting with said Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company's line, either in or out of the State of North Carolina, and to construct and operate said connecting roads.

Sec. 10. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN EFFORT TO PASS THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.—Washington, Feb'y 17.—The Ways and Means Committee today authorized Chairman Kelly to offer on next Monday a motion in the House to suspend the rules and pass a bill to reduce internal revenue taxation. The bill offered will be identical in its terms with the internal revenue provisions of the bill now pending in the Senate, as amended by the Senate. One member of the committee remarked, after its adjournment to-day, that very likely the House tariff bill would not be heard from after next Monday or Tuesday.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—Braidwood, Feb. 17.—The city is filled with lamentation, owing to the terrible disaster of yesterday, which resulted in the death of seventy persons. A number of those killed have left large families. The accident occurred in the shaft No. 2, of the Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company. The sudden thaw and heavy rain-fall transformed the prairie into a lake, and for a mile around the mine the water stands at a depth of from six inches to three feet. With scarcely any warning there suddenly appeared an opening from the surface of the earth into the mine, and it took but a short time to flood its whole extent, drowning all who were unable to escape before the rising water caught them.

There is no chance of escape, but in order to reach the bodies of the dead the general manager has gone to the scene of the disaster with two steam pumps. It is said that an effort will be made to reach the mine from shaft No. 1, but there is not the remotest possibility of finding any of the men alive. Only drowned or suffocated bodies can be recovered. The majority of the workers under ground are foreigners—English, Scotch and Irish.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.—Louisville, Feb. 17.—Contributions in aid of the sufferers from the floods here have reached, up to date, $20,000. Assistance is coming from outside places, but Louisville, while thankful, feels able to take care of her citizens. Jeffersonville and other small places need help.

At Cincinnati the water continues to recede about one and a half inches an hour; at 9:30 a. m. it was 64 feet 4 inches. It is still an inch above the highest previous known flood—that of 1832. At Lawrenceburg 200 houses were overturned and washed away, and 3,000 people driven from their homes with only the clothes upon their backs. The loss is fully $500,000. No loss of life has yet been reported, but there have been many narrow escapes.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED.—Under the War Department the principal items recommended for buildings are: For Rock Island Arsenal, $182,000; for officers quartered at New York Arsenal, $5,500; Sandy Hook proving ground, $2,500; Springfield Arsenal, $15,000, and Atlanta Barracks, $50,000.

For the President's house and grounds the recommendations are: For the grounds south of the Mansion, $15,000; greenhouses and nursery, $2,500; repairing and refurnishing Executive Mansion, $25,000; fuel, $2,500; repair of conservatories, $5,500, for lighting $15,000.

To be used by authority of the President in case of dangerous epidemic, $100,000.

For completion of Washington monument, $150,000.

For observations and explorations in Arctic seas, $33,000.

For loss by mutilation of coin, $1,000; for use in suppressing counterfeiting $67,000.

TARIFF WRANGLE IN BOTH HOUSES. —*Washington, Feb.* 17, 1883.—The tariff debate threatens to break up in a general wrangle. Neither House has as yet passed its bill, and in the House of Representatives the time will hereafter be given to other matters necessarily.

It has not yet occurred to the democrats that they could wisely and properly leave the republicans to make a tariff bill such as they, having a majority in both houses, might, if they could agree on; yet if the democrats should do this it would be very embarrassing to their opponents. A considerable number of the republican side do not want to pass a tariff bill and, in fact, do not want to touch the tax question in any shape at this session.

An immense bed of phosphates has been discovered in Brunswick county, on the line of the Carolina Central Railroad and about eleven miles from the city. It is also near Hood's Creek, and therefore convenient to market either by water or rail. Dr. D. M. Buie, who has been up there twice during the past week, has analyzed the phosphate and pronounces it of the best.—*Wil. Star.*

A Row of Pearls

Glistening through coral lips is certainly a pleasing object; but a row of discolored, bespecked teeth in any mouth at all is a grievous drawback; add to this that such a set of teeth is usually accompanied by impure breath and one can scarcely imagine anything more objectionable. SOZODONT, the great purifier of the breath and whitener of the teeth, obviates this state of the mouth completely, rescuing its dental occupants from destruction, and counteracting the influence upon the enamel of acid secretions in the mouth.

CHILDREN OFTEN WAKE IN THE NIGHT with a burning fever, and the parent is at a loss to divine the cause. Worms! Worms! are at work. A dose of Shriner's Indian Vermifuge is the only remedy.

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known

Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,

whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made.

J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock.

J. B. STARR.

Feb'y 22, 1883. 3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

J. A. PEMBERTON

WOULD respectfully inform his friends that he has removed his entire stock to the

KYLE CORNER STORE,

which he has enlarged and refitted, and is now one of the handsomest stores in the State.

Thanking his friends for their liberal patronage in the past, he trusts by

Polite Attention, Fair Dealing and an Elegant Stock of Goods at "Rock Bottom" Prices,

he will see them often at his new stand, where they will always receive a hearty welcome.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Feb'y 15, 1863 2-3t

Family Groceries.

—VERY BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,

SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.

In fact all kinds of

STAPLE GROCERIES.

All goods delivered free.

C. HAIGH,

Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

GEO. H. HAIGH,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

MARKET SQUARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Panel, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.

Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

THE BEST CUTLERY,

so considered the world over:

RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L

Pocket Knives, Razors

AND SCISSORS, at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.

Feb 8. 1-tf

WITHOUT RESERVE.

THE ENTIRE STOCK IN MY STORE ADjoining the Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar consisting of Fine Ready-Made Clothing for Gentlemen, Boy's and Youth's; Shirts and Underwear; Hats, Trunks, Carpeting, Floor Matting, Oil Cloths, Comforters, Blankets, etc., will be sold at Cost! at Cost!! at Cost!!! for cash, and no mistake.

I have concluded to leave for the Northern Cities in a few days for my Spring and Summer Stock.

Customers in arrears with their payments are earnestly requested to call and settle and avoid unnecessary trouble.

GEO. BRANDT.

Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

W. S. PRIOR,

with

D. H. WILSON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Woodenware, Brooms,

BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,

Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,

New York.

Feb. 8. 1-tf.

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

Hinsdale & Broadfoot

Offer For Sale at Low Prices,

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,

and

Garden and Field Seeds.

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Feb 15- 2-tf

Iron, Steel,

PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,

PLOW CASTINGS,

CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,

NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,

and a general stock of

HARDWARE,

FOR SALE LOW.

CHAS. HAIGH,

Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 22, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch) one insertion, $1 00
" " " two " 1 50
" " " one month, 2 50
" " " three " 5 00
" " " six " 9 00
" " " twelve " 15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

Will be mailed to subscribers, postage paid, at $2 per annum, always in advance. It will give the news of the day in as ample form as its space will permit, and both regular and occasional correspondents will contribute letters from the Capital on State politics and affairs.

Democratic in politics, the OBSERVER will labor, first of all, to assure the prosperity of the Town of Fayetteville, to develop the vast agricultural resources of its own and the neighboring counties, and to promote all that concerns the welfare of the people of North Carolina.

Opposed to such innovations on the homely ways of our fathers as, in the guise of progress, harm society, the OBSERVER will be found in full sympathy with the new things born of the changed condition of the South which sound judgment or enlightened experience find to be also good.

As to the rest: it will strive to deserve the reputation of the name it inherits.

E. J. HALE,
Editor and Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. EVANS—For Sale.
A. GARRASON—Look Out.
J. B. STARR—Use the Best.
J. B. STARR—Ash Element.
A. E. RANKIN & CO—Notice.
R. M. NIMOCKS—To Thin Out.
R. M. NIMOCKS—Good Farming.
A. MOORE—Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
HORNE & WILLIAMS—Dissolution.
M. C. RAY—Land and Mills for Sale.
J. H. FARRAR—Sewing Machines, &c.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO—Groceries, &c.
J. B. STARR—Notice of Sale under Mortgage.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Flour, Sugar, Leather, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

PERSONAL.—Our esteemed townsman, W. A. Guthrie, Esq., is at home again, quite restored in health. In a few days we expect to see him at his usual business.

A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.—Last week the turn-table at Egypt, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway, was broken in some way, requiring a little expenditure of time and labor, but travel went on without interruption.

A NEAT RESIDENCE.—Col. J. B. Starr, whose fine taste is amply shown in his beautiful residence on Haymount, has built a very neat cottage on Winslow street, on the site of the Flack residence, which is a great improvement in that vicinity.

THEIR ANNUAL FLIGHT.—Wild geese have been flying over from South to North within the past few days. Does this mean that the early gardener may commence operations boldly, or that it will be well to look to the state of the wood pile?

WE CAN BETTER IT.—A sixteen-year-old Joppa, Missouri boy, says the N. Y. *Herald*, is six feet two inches high, and is still growing.

A Moore county boy, between sixteen and seventeen years of age, is six feet four inches high, finely proportioned, and is still growing.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. R. M. Nimocks, who purchased the property of Maj. A. M. Campbell, on South Dick Street, is making of it a very handsome residence for the future home of his young bride. Painters, carpenters, &c., are at work, and the building will soon be ready for occupation.

NEW BUILDING.—The Baptist congregation are erecting a new and handsome Sunday-school room in rear of the church, which will be a great acquisition to their church property and to that part of the town. They also intend at an early day to re-paint and re-fit the church itself, and provide it with a new roof.

BAD ROADS.—We learn that the roads are now in very rough condition—necessarily so, from the continued bad weather which has prevailed for so long. We hope his Honor Judge Shipp will take this fact into consideration at the opening of court, for road-overseers, with the best intentions, have been able to do little recently.

A FAVORABLE SIGN.—If there is anything in the law of demand and supply, Fayetteville can boast of one outward visible sign of prosperity. You may walk from one end of the town to the other, and you will hardly pass a closed store; and, as for dwelling houses, they are always at a premium. A man of capital would find it no poor investment to build a few neat cottages in the town or the suburbs.

MILITARY PARADE.—We are informed that the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, Major A. A. McKethan Commandant, will parade the streets this morning, at 11 o'clock. Fayetteville has always been justly proud of its volunteer military, the La-Fayette and Independent companies, and it will be pleasant to see this popular corps in ranks. This the birthday of the f. of his c., and the parade is eminently proper.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—We clip the following notice of one of our charming young ladies from the Washington *Post*, of the 11th inst.:

The beautiful and accomplished Miss Lizzie B. Lutterloh, daughter of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, N. C., arrived in this city on Friday, to visit her sister, Mrs. Fanny L. Utley. The many friends of this charming lady, who had the pleasure of meeting her last autumn, will be glad of this opportunity of renewing the acquaintance.

GETTING READY FOR THE SPRING TRADE.—Messrs. G. Rosenthal, Pemberton, F. W. Thornton, Geo. Brandt, Ray, and others of our merchants have been refitting their stores, fixing up the fronts, pavements, &c., in preparation for their full trade. In this connection we may say that it is gratifying to note the building now going on about Fayetteville. In the outskirts there are several dwellings going up, generally small, it is true, but still they are evidence of increasing thrift.

CONVALESCING.—His many true friends in this section will be glad to learn that Rev. Jos. Evans of Robeson county, that faithful minister and servant of God, is slowly but surely being restored to good health.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Louis Emmitt has established a foundry in Campbellton, and will hereafter be prepared for the manufacture of castings and other iron work. We heartily welcome all such enterprises into our midst. They give employment and put money in circulation.

"THE ARCADE."—Person street is certainly now one of the busy quarters of Fayetteville. On down from the beginning, past Thomson's attractive "Arcade" and Martin's colonnade, to Liberty Point, all is stir and bustle. And the new and imposing establishment of McMillan Bros. gives a finish to the street.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Signor Bosco, who gave a series of performances here last week, announced on Thursday evening that he would, according to public notice, present a handsome silver cup to the most beautiful lady in the hall, a committee passing judgment as to her loveliness. The committee, Messrs. E. L. Pemberton, Jr., Edwin Fuller and Jas. Strange, after due consideration of the matter, awarded the prize to Miss Augusta Worth, a piquant, charming brunette of Fayetteville.

SHOOTING ON THE STREETS.—Complaints are constantly made of the frequency of the reprehensible practice of shooting pistols on the streets at night in the most thickly-settled parts of town. A gentleman living on Moore st. states that a few nights ago there was a continued firing in front of his residence, accompanied by shrieks and yells—enough to alarm a neighborhood.

All this may be due to thoughtlessness, but it is very culpable thoughtlessness, which is attended by danger, and might do a great deal of harm.

GOOD FOR CHARLES CITY!—In Charles City, Iowa, the Marshal is authorized by ordinance to arrest all youths under fifteen years of age found on the streets after 8 o'clock at night.—*N. Y. Herald.*

This may be too hard a measure, but something should be done to stop, as far as possible, night street-loafing by boys, for it is one of the broadest roads to misery and ruin. It weakens the ties that should bind the young to home and its pure influences; it promotes idleness and injures health; paves the way to bad habits, too often, alas! to vice and crime. Young girl, reflect long before you give your heart to a man who spends his evenings away from home, even if his habits be otherwise good. After marriage the close of the honey-moon may usher in the reign of the night club and the latch-key. It is a homely saying, but a bad habit cannot be shed like a snake's skin.

THE FESTIVE JU(?)VEMBER.—*Time*—four p. m., on one of the few mild, balmy days we have had recently. *Scene*—a quiet street in the suburbs. *Dramatis Personæ*—a very portly old gentleman bending over in his garden, planting peas, with his back to the fence; a small boy, with a bag of books on his back and a juvember in his hand. Boy's quick glance glides through the palings; a light gleams in his blue eyes; he stops and glances keenly around; the coast seems clear; and, even as David fitted a pebble in his sling and advanced toward Goliath, so does this boy fit him a buck-shot, creep to the palings and let fly with painful accuracy at this fair mark. *Closing Scene*—Up in the thick-leaved holly the red-breast exults in his melodious song, while from the distant meadow comes the plaintive whistle of the quail; a demented old gentleman tramples on the peabed, and hops around in a frantic manner; there is a streak of bag and boy, cap in hand, around a corner—and that is all!

THE WINSTON ROAD.—The Winston correspondent of the Charlotte *Journal* says:

A movement is on foot to build a railroad from Fayetteville to Winston, with a probable extension from this place to Danbury, in Stokes county, and from thence to the Virginia line. The stockholders will meet at High Point on the 28th.

A charter for the construction of the road in question was granted by the General Assembly of 1881, and a company was organized. We shall look for the results of the stockholders' meeting on the 28th inst., with a great deal of interest. What a fine territory this road would traverse—the great area of country whose trade used to fill our streets with the high canvas-topped wagons, drawn by two, four and six powerful horses with jingling bells, toiling into town in long lines over Haymount. They brought flour, corn, wheat, oats, rye, wax, feathers, hides, butter, chickens, eggs, whiskey, brandy, etc., and carried back to the up-country dry goods, groceries, iron, salt and farmers' supplies generally.

COL. TURNER.—An exchange says: "It is intended to remove the remains of Col. J. McLeod Turner from Georgia in the spring, and inter them in the Confederate Cemetery at Raleigh."

Aye! let the pitying bosom of the State he loved and served so well receive the sacred dust which enshrined that brave and noble heart! We knew him from youth, through manhood, to the grave—a generous, high-souled boy, a true man, a gallant soldier, "without fear and without reproach."

Battle-scarred, shattered in body and broken in health, he came forth from the storm of war to spend the few remaining years of life grandly to the end. We have sat by his side for hours when paroxysms of supreme agony racked his frame, and never a bitter word or murmur passed his lips. And the close of his beautiful life has more than once brought to our mind these touching lines:

"Lead kindly light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead thou me on;
So long thy power has blest me, sure it still
Will lead me on,
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The night is gone,
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile."

CRAYON DRAWING.—Mr. O. T. Thomas, formerly of Moore County, is at the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be glad to exhibit specimens of his work. He brings high testimonials from his instructors, in New York, and from Dr. Ledoux, late State Chemist of North Carolina.

HEAR THE BREAKERS!—Cotton down, it would almost seem hopelessly down; bread stuffs creeping up; prospects of serious trouble and depression in the manufacturing districts; glutted markets and a *plethora* of raw material.

Farmers, do not venture too deeply into the making of cotton this year. The time is at hand when the planter sits down to lay off his work and perfect his plans for the coming season. We are not of those who raise the cry that cotton is the ruin of the South: it has helped to rebuild the waste places, cover up the devastation, and renew the mills and factories destroyed by the fortune of war. The South must have a staple which represents ready money, for the farmer must pay the inevitable taxes, meet household expenses, renew his stock and buy agricultural implements. But to stake all on the hazard of a die is perilous. Make cotton by all means, but so make it that along with it the plantation shall be self-sustaining, producing year by year the necessary supplies for the owner, his family and his laborers. Then the boasted regal power of "king cotton" will be felt to advance the thrift and prosperity of our people—The sceptre will not be in the hands of Northern speculators.

CARP.—Yesterday a German carp that weighed 7¾ pounds was caught in Crabtree creek. Only a few days ago we chronicled the capture of one twenty-six inches in length. The carp is a fine fish—beautiful to the eye, and not bad on the table, it is said.—*News-Observer.*

The Old North State.

Carolina, Carolina, the gem of the nation,
The home of Freedom's first declaration,
The sun of her glory can never grow dark
While her sons, brave and gallant, bear liberty's ark.

The time ne'er has been when the scorner's vile sneer
From deeds good and noble her sons could deter;
With hearts warm and true they'll ne'er bow the knee,
But to the Goddess of blest liberty.

Yes, North Carolina, with record so grand,
May her devotion to right a monument stand,
And her sons and her daughters, alike true as steel,
Cherish undying pride in this land o' the leal.

Carolina, Carolina, her fame glows with splendor;
To her, first in freedom, fresh homage we render;
The bright sparkling jewel in the crown of the nation,
Not another spot like her on broad faced creation.

Her daughters as fair as the snow on her mountains,
And as pure as the rills that gush from her fountains;
With beauteous forms and lovely bright faces,
Combining in one all the charms of the Graces;

And her sons as brave as the Romans of old,
Could ne'er be suborned with a tyrant's bright gold;
Freedom's unstained banner they've sworn to defend,
And live and die freemen, while for right they contend.

In days yet to come her merited glory
Will adorn every page of liberty's story,
And, as words of blest freedom her standard adorn,
May her deeds shape the course of nations unborn.

T. Jeff. Johnson, Jr.

MARRIED.

MELVIN—BARKER—On the 14th of Feb'y 1883, near Geneva, Ga., by George Jamison, Esq., ELIAS J. MELVIN, formerly of Cedar Creek, N. C., to Miss MARY L., daughter of George J. and Missouri Barker, of Talbott County, Ga.

Robesonian please copy.

COLLINS—PAGE—In Harnett County, Feb. 14th, 1883, by John W. McNeill, Esq., Mr. JOHN COLLINS to Miss CHRISSIE PAGE.

DIED.

McLEOD—At his residence in Moore county, on the 11th inst., Mr. ANGUS McLEOD of consumption, aged 54 years.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@75
Hog Round, new	11½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	12@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	13@14	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12@13½	American,	4@4½
Hams,	15@16	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5@6	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	30@35
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	10@11
Rio,	9@12	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	40@00
COTTONTIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.75@2.00
CHICKENS—	20@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	10@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee.	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.35@5.50	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	70@75	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	80@90	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary.	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 30@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	46½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale,	1.10@2 50.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb'y 20—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 49½ cents per gallon. We hear of a sale of 50 casks at quotations.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.32½ for Strained and $1.37½ for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was steady, the receipts being taken at $1.80 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 per bbl. for Soft.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of Horne & Williams is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Horne is authorized to receipt for all amounts due the above firm, and assumes all of its liabilities.

H. R. HORNE,
W. N. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21, 1883. 3-2t

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the above business, and earnestly solicits a liberal share of patronage. H. R. HORNE.
Feb. 21, 1883. 3-2t

New Orleans Sugar
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Flour! Flour! Flour!
Gallon Cans
Home Valley Apples; Candy, fresh and new, at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

NAILS, AXES, HOES,
For sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

TINWARE, GRUB HOES, PLOW LINES AND CASTINGS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

HOMINY, SAMP, OAT MEAL AND BARLEY.
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Salmon, Shrimps, Lobsters, Pickles, Potted Meats, Majolica Pitchers, Jars of Jam and Marmalade.
Call and see. A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Go to A. S. Huske & Co's for their new Cigarettes, "La Belle Creole" and "Morning Dawn" Cigaritos. They are nice and something novel.

SHOE THREAD,
LEATHER,
BRISTLES,
SHOE PEGS,
CALF SKINS,
AND
UPPER LEATHER,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

When you Want
CANNED GOODS of any kind, give us a trial.
Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

For Cuba Molasses
and
Fine Syrups,
Call at A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Buckwheat Flour
and
Maple Syrup,
At A. S HUSKE & CO'S.

Mackerel,
In 10, 12 and 15 lbs. packages; also ½ bbls. just received and nice. Call on us.
Feb'y 15-2tf] A. S. HUSKE & CO.

1883. H. H. H. 1883.

Huske's Hardware House.

WE have steadily added to, and improved our business, until now we offer a well selected stock of

HARDWARE,

in addition to our Heavy and Fancy Stock of Groceries. Our determination has been from our start to make our business a success by catering to the demands of the trade.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2tf

We have added largely to our stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.

Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,

is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of

Irish Potatoes

for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF

Heavy Groceries

for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,

$6,000

of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

A. MOORE,
MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred acres of WOOD LAND, four miles from town, situated between the Plank and Railroad, adjoining McPherson, Johnson and others. Apply to Mrs. J. M. Evans or Josiah Evans, near post office.

J. M. EVANS.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3-2t

TO THIN OUT.

IN order to further reduce stock we will, for a limited time, continue to sell at exactly

New York Cost.

Buyers of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Shoes,

and in fact any goods usually found in a first-class Dry Goods store, will best consult their own interest by an examination of our stock before making purchases.
R. M. NIMOCKS,
Assignee of Henry Elson.

☞ We show the best line of BLACK and COLORED CASHMERES and the best assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city.

Also a large lot of fine HATS in the latest styles.
R. M. NIMOCKS.
Assignee of Henry Elson.
Feb'y 22, 1883 1t

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

LOOK OUT!

FOR the scarce season to get something good to eat, go to

A. GARRASON'S,

where you will find a large stock of

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

ROYSTER'S FRESH CANDY received weekly.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A GARRASON.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

Land and Mills for Sale.

RAY'S MILLS, 13 miles west of Fayetteville, with about 500 acres of land are offered for sale. The land is well timbered and suitable for making turpentine or farming. This is a good location for a cotton gin, saw and grist mill or cotton factory. The water-power is abundant and never failing. For particulars address
M. C. RAY,
Lock Box No. 1, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3-3tpd

Robesonian and (weekly) *News and Observer* copy 3 times and send bill to this office.

J. H. FARRAR,
(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Orguinettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines.
Repairing a specialty. Terms cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

BY virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Mortgage, executed by Pleasant Neal and wife Luciuda Neal to J. B. Starr, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Cumberland, in Book V, No. 3, page 96, the following property will be sold at public auction, viz:

A tract of land situated in Campbellton or Lower Fayetteville, as described in said Mortgage Deed.

Sale to be made at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1883. Terms cash.
J. B. STARR, Mortgagee.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

"Good Farming."

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BOGUE, COLUMBUS CO., N. C., Jan. 13, 1883.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I can produce a sworn statement that one-fourth of an acre of land produced 25 bushels of Peanuts, by the use of your "Home Fertilizer." Can this be beat? Respectfully, W. T. HALL.

The land was measured, and I bought 22 bushels of the Peas. T. B. H.

Henry Pierce, of Franklin Co., N. C., reports the following farming in the Petersburg (Va.) *Messenger:* This year I had 25 acres in wheat, and made four hundred bushels; 25 acres in oats, and made 20 good stacks; 25 acres in corn, and made 221 barrels, or 1,100 bushels; 28 acres in cotton, and made 40 bags, weighing between 400 and 500 pounds; used no Guano, only what I made myself; bought Chemicals and manipulated them myself. Sold 900 pounds of butter at 30 cts. Mr. Pierce bought his Chemicals from us, and has been doing so four or five years.
BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.

WADESBORO, N. C., Dec. 1, 1879.

Messrs. W. J. McLendon & Co.—Gentlemen: Please pay the premium offered by our Society, for the best yield per acre of cotton and corn in this County, by the use of the "Home Fertilizer," to Mr. J. B. Lindsay. Our committee find, by careful measurement, that he made 14,000 lbs. seed cotton on 6½ acres, or about 2,200 lbs. to one acre; and he also made 135 bushels of corn on 1½ acres, or about 77 bushels to the acre.
JOHN ROBERSON, President.
J. A. LEAK, Treasurer.
JOHN PATRICK, Secretary.

For sale by
R. M. NIMOCKS and BEAVER CREEK and BLUFF MILLS, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3-2t

BARGAINS

In Millinery Goods, Felt Hats, Bonnets, &c.,
At Cost For Cash.
Zephyr all Colors--10 cts. Lap.
FOR CASH FOR THIRTY DAY'S TO CLOSE OUT STOCK.

M. E. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.
Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. McKETHAN,

—DEALER IN—

SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 ‡37tf

The King is Dying.

[*From the Home Journal.*]

* * * * * * *

Blow up the fire—his feet are cold;
Ay, though a king, he cannot buy
One briefest moment with all his gold;
His hour has come, and he must die:
Withered and wrinkled, and old and gray,
The king fares out on the common way.

Light the tapers; he's almost gone;
Stir, you fool, 'tis past the hour
To smirk and cringe, and flatter and fawn—
The thing lying there is shorn of power;
Henceforth the lips of the king are dumb:
Bring up your ghostly viaticum.

Absolve his soul; need enough, God wot!
Mumble and sprinkle and do your shriving;
Yet, methinks, here and there shall be left a blot
Hideously foul, for all your striving:
Nor bordered quilts, nor pillows of lace,
Can relieve the guilt in that grim old face.

Soft! stand back!—it is his last;
Get hence, your priestly craft is o'er;
For him the pomp of the world is past—
The king that was king is no more:
Let the bells be rung, and the mass be said;
Let the king's heir know that the king is dead.

JAMES B. KENYON.

AGRICULTURAL.

Analyses of Fertilizers- Cheaper Phosphates.

[From the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin No. 1, 1883.]

Phosphates have been much cheaper the last few months than they have ever been before in our State. The materials supplying ammonia are cheaper than they were last year also, although not as cheap as they have been. The figures used in estimating the relative commercial values have been modified to agree with this state of things. The following figures are a fair approximation to the cost of these ingredients in our inland towns at the present time:

Phosphoric acid	10c.	per lb.,	was	12½c.	last year.
Ammonia	22½c.	"	"	25c.	" "
Potash	6c.	"	"	6c.	" "

Please bear this change in mind in connection with the analyses to be reported. The standard is the same on the average. The lower valuations *do not* indicate that the articles are inferior to what they were last year. It only means that the ingredients are cheaper. As an illustration: an ammoniated superphosphate of such a composition as to have given a valuation of $40 by last year's figures would receive a valuation this year of about $35. Just so, an acid phosphate valued last year at $30 would be valued at $24 by these figures.

The analyses are given in the accidental order in which they have been entered upon our books and completed. They are all made on samples of new goods drawn by our inspector since January 1st, 1883.

Analysis No. 1870: Stono Acid Phosphate, Stono Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C., sampled at Raleigh, contains: Available phosphoric acid 11.10, potash 1.60 per cent. Relative commercial value $24.12.

1872: Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate, Quinnipiac Fert. Co., New London, Conn., Royster & Co., General Agents, Norfolk, Va., contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.56, ammonia 2.87, potash 2.04, per cent., on sample drawn at Wilmington. Relative commercial value $34.48.

1874: Star Brand Complete Manure, Allison & Addison, Richmond, Va., sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.72, ammonia 2.67, potash 1.29 per cent. Relative commercial value $33.

1876: Sea Fowl Guano, Bradley Fert. Co., Boston, Mass., L. F. Lutrick, Agent, 108 S. Charles Street, Baltimore Md., sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.98, ammonia 2.66, potash 1.57 per cent. Relative commercial value $31.82.

1877: Bradley's Patent Superphosphate of Lime, (manufacturer and agent same as last) sampled at Wilmington, N. C., contains: Available phosphoric acid 8.06, ammonia 2.68, potash 1.77 per cent. Relative commercial value $32.10.

1880: Genuine Peruvian Guano, Chas. E. Smith & Co., sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phosphoric acid 12.30, ammonia 10.74, potash 3.71. Valuation, using same figures as for manipulated fertilizers, $77.38. Ammonia is cheaper in Peruvian Guano, however, than in any other forms.

1881: Cotton Brand high grade acid phosphate, Chas. E. Smith & Co., sampled at Wilmington, N. C, (also address of the manufacturer) contains; Available phosphoric acid 12.77 per cent. Relative commercial value $25.54.

1885: Hyman and Dancy's Premium Guano, H. & D. Norfolk, Va., sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phosphoric acid 10.77, ammonia 2.32 per cent, Relative commercial value $30.78.

1889: Farmers' Friend Fertilizer, Read & Co., New York, sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phosphoric acid 9.21, ammonia 2.62, potash 2.40 per cent. Relative commercial value $33.09.

WHAT AN ENGLISH BOOK-SELLER SAYS.—The other day a seller of second-hand books, whose stock may measure a mile or two at least, assured me that he has not a few orders for so many yards of volumes to go to the United States, "where they prefer," said my laughing companion, "the big, old, and utterly unreadable works, and devote the books to crack shelves with the weight of learning."

Notes and Queries.

BAKER'S

STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE

Brand of Guano

for sale either for cash or on crop time.

Very low prices will be given to parties

Buying for Cash.

This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction. Any information in regard to it gladly given.

CHAS. HAIGH.

For Chemical Company of Canton.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Buist's Garden Seed and Onion Sets,

WARRENTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

A good supply just received and for sale by

JAS. N. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1m

THE

WOODS AND TIMBERS

OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do this States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

NEW YORK.

P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.

OR,

GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

Look at This!

FOR ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND FAMILY SUPPLIES, call on

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

For NEW, FRESH GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, call on

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

For ALL the Leading WEEKLY and ILLUSTRATED NEWS and PICTORIAL Papers, call on

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

Remember, we will not be undersold by any one. Call on us.

DECKER & HOLLINGSWORTH.

February 8, 1883. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

FROM

D. Landreth & Sons.

ALL SEEDS OF PREVIOUS SEASONS have been destroyed, and each paper now offered has been stamped "1883" by the above firm.

FRESH OLD-FASHIONED COLLARD SEED,

raised near town by OLIVER W. PEARCE, for sale by

HORNE & WILLIAMS.

Feb. 8. 1-1m.

LANDRETH'S

AND

BUIST'S

NEW CROP

GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY

HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by chronic dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion that follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is a sure guarantee that by the same means you, too, may be strengthened and restored.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Boots & Shoes.

Having given orders for a full stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

suitable for

Spring and Summer Wear,

and wishing to make room for them, will offer all

Fall and Winter Goods

AT LOW FIGURES.

Persons wanting Goods in this line will find it to their interest to call at

HAWLEY'S SHOE STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

JUSTICE'S COURT.

I HAVE FITTED UP AND FURNISHED A comfortable Court Room at South-West Market Square, where I may be found at usual business hours. I keep on hand all necessary blanks for issuing of any legal process desired.

For reference, and for the convenience of the Bar, I have quite

A Library of Law Books,

Digests, Codes and Supreme Court Reports, and during trials will have a messenger in attendance to make errands for such books as I may not have.

All papers for trial, as well as those adjudicated, kept properly filed for reference. Deeds and mortgages probated and delivered at Court House for parties interested. Ladies waited on at their homes and signatures to conveyances proven.

Claims collected on commission where parties do not care to sue.

Real estate bought and sold on commission.

W. C. TROY, J. P.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 8. 1-7t.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, March 19th, 1883, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of Colvin and others, known as "The Lovell Blackman Land," containing about 112 acres. This land is sold for partition, and is valuable for farming purposes.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash; and to give note with security for the balance to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1883. 2-4s

ENGAGEMENT

—and—

WEDDING RINGS

—and—

BRIDAL PRESENTS

—AT—

Prior's Jewelry Store.

—New Goods Constantly Received.—

Feb. 8. 1-tf

J. J. WHALEY,

(Formerly of New Berne, N. C.)

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Next door to H. Whaley's Harness and Saddle Shop,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 8, 1883 1-3t

CIRCULAR.

WE ARE ASKED EVERY DAY, "DO YOU intend to offer your goods at cost?" Our reply is: We cannot afford to sell new and desirable goods at cost, especially such as could not be replaced cheaper than we paid for them; nor can we afford to SAY we will sell at "New York cost" and then *fail to do it.* Therefore we have made no cost advertisement, nor do we intend to do so without good reasons for the step. But should we decide on this very unbusiness-like course, we think we can appeal with confidence to the public (whom we have never yet knowingly deceived) to *credit* whatever statement we may make in reference to the matter. For the present we fully recognize the fact that, from various causes, the market is now depressed, we, therefore, have

REDUCED PRICES

on many desirable goods, believing we can, in this way, fully keep abreast of the times as to prices, and, at the same time, retain our self-respect and the confidence of the public.

Very respectfully,

ROSE & LEAK.

Jan'y 25, 1883. 143tf

THE MUSIC STORE

is the place to get Music,

Also the place to get the best

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

of all kinds and prices.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

cheap for cash, or on easy monthly pay ments.

Don't order till you get our prices.

McNEILL & CO.

Jan'y 11, 1883. 141tf

J. L. ALLEN & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS

—AND—

Builders' Material Generally.

Factory on Mumford Street. Sales Rooms on Green and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17. 1882. 121tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1r

DR. JOHN SMALL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.

☞Office in the Fayetteville HotelBuilding.

Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.

☞Send for prices and analysis.

Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

Navassa Guano

AND

Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.

Mr. R. M. Nimocks:

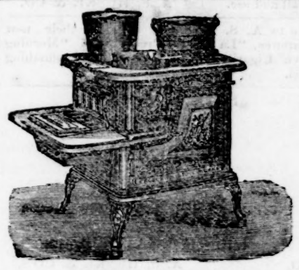
Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65¼ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,

A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,

Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.

Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m



REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both

COOKING AND HEATING

Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofling 1 late in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.

Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINISTRATOR of the estate of G. W. Bullard, deceased, I hereby give notice to all parties indebted to the estate to make immediate payment to me, and all persons having claims against the estate are hereby notified to present the same to me on or before the 25th day of January, 1884, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. B. DRAUGHON,

Administrator of G. W. Bullard, dec'd.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143-5t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for an act empowering the County Commissioners of the County of Cumberland to establish a Free Bridge over the Cape Fear River, at or near Fayetteville, N. C.

Nov 30, 1882 136tf

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.

J. H. WARDEN,

at the old Haigh stand,

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. N. MARSH, Agent.

Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned.

O. H. BLOCKER,

Real Estate Agent.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

D.r HARTER'S IRON TONIC.

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties. *Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.*

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.,

47 PERSON STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Have stepped to the front in the

Grocery and Dry Goods Business,

including a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the latest and best manufacture.

HATS & CAPS.

They also have on their shelves a full stock of

HARDWARE,

of every description; Hollow-ware, and general housefurnishing Goods of every kind.

In the line of *CIGARS, TOBACCO AND SNUFF*, they are in the lead.

They are replenishing their stock from time to time, and always keep FRESH GOODS, CHEAP GOODS and GOOD GOODS.

All they ask is a trial. When they get a customer they are sure to keep him.

Call and see them early, as they are offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS

during the holidays.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.

Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,

Booksellers and Stationers,

55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

INVITE ORDERS FOR

SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,

and for all kinds of

STAPLE STATIONERY,

Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils; Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 17, 1881. 44tf

POWDER.

I HAVE TAKEN THE AGENCY for Messrs. Laflin & Rand Powder Company, and now offer to the trade a full stock of

Rifle, Sporting and Blasting

POWDER,

in any size package desired.

I still carry a full stock of

Groceries, Liquors, Guano, Chemicals, Kainit, Wagons, Plows, Saddles, Harness, Wood and Hollow Ware, and General Farm Supplies.

All of which I offer at lowest prices.

R. M. NIMOCKS.

Nov. 29, 1882 136-3m

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

MERCHANDISE BROKER,

OFFICE NO. 27 HAY STREET,

old stand of W. L. Hawley.

March 16, 1882. 99-1y

The Gullet Gin.

THE UNDESIGNED HAS ACCEPTED THE agency for the celebrated

GULLET COTTON GIN,

which has acquired the reputation, where it is in use, of turning out *smoother and cleaner cotton lint* than any other Gin.

J. B. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 7, 1881. 51tf

B. F. MITCHELL & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

MERCHANT FLOUR & GRIST MILLS.

DEALERS IN

PEA-NUTS,

Meal, Hominy, Grain, Seed Rye, Seed Oats, Flour, Feed, Hay, &c.

Consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE solicited.

No. 9 and 10 N. WATER ST, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 14, 1882. 138-3m

HORNER SCHOOL,

OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

INSTRUCTORS:

J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.

J. M. HORNER.

With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than THIRTY YEARS, and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.

J. H. & J. C. HORNER.

June 15, 1882. 112tf

A CARD.

We the undersigned, having received great and permanent benefit from the use of "COMPOUND OXYGEN," prepared and administered by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, and being satisfied that it is a new discovery in medical science, and all that is claimed for it, consider it a duty which we owe to the many thousands who are suffering from chronic and so-called "incurable" diseases, to do all that we can to make its virtues known, and to inspire the public with confidence.

We have personal knowledge of Drs. Starkey & Palen.

They are educated, intelligent and conscientious physicians, who will not, we are sure, make any statement which they do not know, or believe to be true, nor publish any testimonials or reports of cases which are not genuine.

WM. D. KELLEY,
Member of Congress from Philadelphia.

T. S. ARTHUR,
Editor and Publisher "Arthur's Home Magazine," Philadelphia

V. L. CONRAD,
Editor "Lutheran Observer," Phila.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1882.

In order to meet a natural enquiry in regard to our professional and personal standing, and to give the public increased confidence in our statements, and in the genuineness of our testimonials and reports of cases, we print the above "Card" from gentlemen well and widely known and of the highest personal character.

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in chronic cases, *sent free.* Address,

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109-11 Girard St., Phila.

Aug. 31, 1882. 123-6m

TUTT'S EXPECTORANT

Is composed of Herbal and Mucilaginous products, which **permeate the substance of the Lungs, expectorates the acrid matter** that collects in the Bronchial Tubes, and forms a **soothing coating,** which **relieves the irritation** that causes the cough. **It cleanses the lungs of all impurities, strengthens them when enfeebled by disease,** invigorates the circulation of the blood, and braces the nervous system. **Slight colds often end in consumption. It is dangerous to neglect them. Apply the remedy promptly.** A test of twenty years warrants the assertion that **no remedy has ever been found that is as prompt** in its effects as **TUTT'S EXPECTORANT. A single dose raises the phlegm,** subdues inflammation, and its use specially cures the most obstinate cough. **A pleasant cordial, children take it readily. For Croup it is invaluable** and should be in every family.

In 25c. and $1 Bottles.

TUTT'S PILLS

ACT DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER.

Cures Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Constipation, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Torpid Liver, and Female Irregularities. If you do not "feel very well," a single pill at bed-time stimulates the stomach, restores the appetite, imparts vigor to the system. **Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N.Y.**

☞ WRITE FOR TUTT'S MANUAL FREE. ☜

DR. BUTTS DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. **Years of Experience** in the treatment of **Chronic Diseases** have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.

INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.

YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.

PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is **FREE** and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.

Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.

Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.

Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.

Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov 16, 1882. 131-1y

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLES STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. A. WORTH, Agent.

April 29, 1880 2tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent

April 22, 1880. 1-1y

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

EAST.	Mixed Train No. 4	Pass. Train No. 2	STATIONS.	Pass. Train No. 1	Mixed Train No. 3	WEST.
	Arrive 9.50 P. M.	Arrive 2.53 A. M.	Salisbury	Leave 11.45 P. M.	Leave 4.30 A. M.	
	" 7.45 "	" 1.25 "	Statesville	Arrive 1.16 A. M.	Arrive 4.25 "	
	" 5.19 "	" 11.53 P. M.	Hickory	" 9.52 "	" 1.52 P. M.	
	" 4.06 "	" 11.15 "	Newton	" 9.32 "	" 1.32 "	
	" 1.41 "	Leave 9.50 "	Morganton	Leave 8.30 "	Leave 12.30 "	
	Leave 11.35 A. M.	Arrive 8.32 "	Marion	Arrive 6.53 "	Arrive 10.53 A. M.	
	" 9.45 "	" 7.00 "	Asheville	" 4.57 "	" 8.57 "	
	" 6.00 "	Leave 5.10 "	Warm Springs	Leave 3.30 "	Leave 7.30 "	
		" 12.00 "	Paint Rock	Arrive 1.37 P. M.	Arrive 5.37 "	
		" 11.39 A. M.	Pigeon River	" 1.18 "	" 5.18 "	
		" 9.15 P. M.	Paint Rock	Leave 4.35 "	Leave 8.35 "	
			Warm Springs	" 7.55 "	" 11.55 "	
			Asheville			
			Marion			
			Morganton			
			Hickory			
			Newton			
			Statesville			
			Salisbury			

Train No. 1

Connects at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. from all points North and South and from Raleigh. Pullman Palace Sleeping Car from Greensboro to Henry's. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. & A. R. R. with Sleeping Car from Charleston, S. C, to Henry's. Open observation cars run over the mountains both ways between Henry's and Warm Springs, affording a magnificent day-light view of the Mountains and French Broad river. Connects at Warm Springs with E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. for Morristown and points South-West.

Train No. 2

Connects at Warm Springs with E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. Pullman Sleepers from Henry's to Greensboro, and Sleeping Cars from Henry's to Charleston, S. C. Connects at Statesville with A. T. & O. Div. of C. C. and A. R. R. and at Salisbury with R. & D. R. R. for all points North and South.

Through Tickets

on sale at Salisbury, Statesville, Asheville and the Warm Springs to all principal cities.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS on sale from all points North and South.

J. R. MACMURDO,

Asst. G. F. & P. Agt.

North Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date April 30, 1882.	No. 51, Daily	No. 53, Daily
Leave Charlotte	4:00 a. m.	4:40 p. m.
" Salisbury	5:53 "	6:24 "
" High Point	7:20 "	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro	8:00 "	8:06 "
Leave Greensboro	9:30 "	.....
Arrive Hillsboro	11:47 "	.....
" Durham	12:26 "	.....
" Raleigh	1.40 p. m.	.....
Leave Raleigh	4:05 "	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6:30 "	.....

No. 17—Daily except Saturday.
Leave Greensboro 5:00 p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh 1:51 a. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro 7:20 a. m.

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West, via Danville. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 53—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina: daily at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Feb'y 19, 1882.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52, Daily.
Leave Goldsboro	10:00 a. m.	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12:20 p. m.	.....
Leave "	3:55 "	.....
Arrive Durham	5:06 "	.....
" Hillsboro	5.46 "	.....
" Greensboro	8:05 "	.....
Leave "	9:15 "	0:40 a. m.
Arrive High Point	9:50 "	10:10 "
" Salisbury	11:12 "	11:21 "
" Charlotte	1:10 a. m.	1:00 "

No. 18, Daily ex. Sunday—Lv. Goldsb'o 2:50 p m
Ar. Raleigh 7:10 p m
Lv. " 6:00 a m
Ar. Greensboro 3:15 p m

No 50—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points in the South and Southwest, and with C. C. & A. R. R. for all points South and Southeast.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with A. & C. Air Line for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R. with all points South and Southeast.

Aug. 24, 1882. 122-6m

TRADE MARK Seminal Pastille

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in sets (one, two or three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $1; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) $2; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $3. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and Sealed for the future of life, none are if never affected. Both sexes.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.